MAY. 1782. THE NUMB. 2708.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1782.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,

At the Coffee-House, on the First day of the Sixth month (June) next, at Six o'clock in the afternoon,

ALL that certain brick Meſſuage or Tenement, and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, containing in breadth, eaſt and weſt, 20 feet, and in length or depth 76 feet, bounded northward by ſaid ſtreet, eaſtward by Nicholas Caſſel's ground, ſouthward by ground late in the tenure of Richard Hill, deceaſed, and weſtward by Samuel Cooper's ground; ſubject to a ground-rent of two pounds ten ſhillings per annum, payable to the heirs and aſſigns of James Parrock, deceaſed.

Alſo, at the time and place aforeſaid, will be Sold, a Ground-rent of two pounds ten ſhillings per annum, iſſuing out of a houſe and lot in Arch-ſtreet, lately in the poſſeſſion of Dedrick Reeſe, deceaſed. The whole being part of the eſtate of ISAAC ANDREWS, deceaſed, and to be ſold in purſuance of his laſt will and teſtament, by MARK MILLER, THOMAS REDMAN, } Executors.

Philadelphia, 5th Month, 1ſt, 1782. ¶

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by the Collectors, that they cannot obtain the Taxes due on ſundry Eſtates, viz.

A Lot of Ground, ſituate in North ward, belonging to Peter Gaſkell's eſtate.

Sundry Lots of Ground, ſituate in Dock ward (ſouth part) belonging to Peter Gaſkell's eſtate.

A Lot of Ground, ſituate in Upper Delaware ward, ſaid to belong to Gibb Jones and others.

Ten Acres of Land, ſituate in Weſt Northern-Liberties, belonging to Caleb Foulk's eſtate.

One and a half Acre of ditto, in ditto, on Germantown road, belonging to perſons unknown.

Nineteen Acres of Land in ditto, belonging to George Croughan's eſtate.

Eleven Acres of Land, in ditto, ſaid to belong to Captain Thomas Reed.

Two vacant Lots in ditto, on the north ſide of Green-ſtreet; owners unknown.

Twenty-five Acres of Land, ſituate in Blockley townſhip, known by the name of Wilſon's land.

One hundred Acres of Land and Dwelling, ſituate in Lower Dublin townſhip, belonging to John Dungan.

Twenty-ſeven Acres of Land, ſituate in Germantown townſhip, belonging to Abraham Jones.

NOTICE is hereby given, That unleſs the ſaid owners, their attornies or agents, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 27th day of July, next enſuing the date hereof, the premiſes, or ſuch parts thereof reſpectively, will be ſold, as may be ſufficient to pay all taxes due and reaſonable charges.

April 22, 1782. GUNNING BEDFORD, JOHN BAKER, NATHAN GIBSON. } Commiſſioners.

To be SOLD by Public SALE,

On the Premiſes, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale,

THREE Lots or Pieces of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, continued beyond the ſouthern bounds of the city of Philadelphia, in the diſtrict of Southwark; one of them containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 100 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of four Piſtoles and a half; another of them containing in breadth 18 feet, and in depth 100 feet, clear of ground rent, bounded on the eaſt by an 18 feet alley running into South-ſtreet; and the other of them, containing in breadth about 20 feet, and in depth about 100 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of four Pounds one Shilling, being a moiety of Eight Pounds two Shillings; all which ſaid three lots are adjoining together, and contain in the whole on the ſaid Shippen-ſtreet 62 feet, and in depth 100 feet, and have erected thereon, a good two ſtory brick houſe, and a large livery ſtable, with other inprovements, and a good pump in the yard. It was formerly a noted Tavern, and known by the ſign of the Horſe and Groom. Poſſeſſion may be had the 15th day of May next. The purchaſer to have credit for 250l. of the money, by paying intereſt, and ſecuring the ſame, the remainder to be paid down at the time of executing the deed for the premiſes, in order to diſcharge all the debts due on the ſame,

Alſo at the ſame time and place to be ſold, a two ſtory frame houſe and lot of ground, ſituate at the ſouth-weſt corner of Third and Shippen-ſtreets aforeſaid, containing in breadth on Third-ſtreet 40 feet, and in depth 98 feet, ſubject to a yearly ground rent of four Piſtoles and a half; all which premiſes were the Eſtate of ANTHONY FORTUNE deceaſed, and are to be ſold to ſatisfy the debts due on the ſame.

N. B. It is likewiſe requeſted for the laſt time, of thoſe indebted to Anthony Fortune deceaſed, to make immediate payment, and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, to bring in their accounts properly authenticated to

¶ NICHOLAS BERNARD, Adminiſtrator.

To the *CONTRIBUTORS*

To the *Relief* and *Employment* of the *Poor* in the city of *Philadelphia*,

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are by law enjoined and required to meet at the Court-houſe in this city, on the ſecond Monday in May annually; wherefore, pleaſe to attend there on Monday, the 13th day of May next enſuing, in the afternoon, to examine the Accounts and Tranſactions of the Managers of the Houſe of Employment for the year paſt, and to elect Managers and a Treaſurer of that Corporation for the enſuing year. *By Order of a Board of Managers,*

JOHN CUMMINGS,
Steward of the Houſe of Employment.

Philadelphia, April 27, 1782.

To be SOLD by the ſubſcriber,

Living in Newark, New-Caſtle county, Delaware State,

TWO young NEGROES, one male and the other female, ten years old each; ſold for no fault but want of employ. Brandy or whiſkey to be taken the ſame as caſh. ¶ ALEXANDER M'BEATH.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE WOMAN, about twenty Years old. She can cook and waſh very well, and is ſold for Want of Employ. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

NEW-YORK, April 30.

On Saturday laſt the Carteret Packet, Captain Newman, with the February Mail, arrived here in 8 weeks from Falmouth; and on Sunday arrived the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Daſhwood, with the March Mail, in 6 weeks from the before mentioned port, by them we have the following Advices:

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Wedneſday, Feb. 27.*

AS ſoon as the Houſe met this day, the Sheriffs of London waited at the bar with a petition from the city of London, which being preſented to the Houſe, was read, and contained an addreſs to Parliament, ſtating the hardſhips and grievances the citizens of London laboured under in common with his Majeſty's other ſubjects, in conſequence of the American war, and praying their interference to put an end to it in a manner moſt agreeable to their wiſdom.

As ſoon as the petition was read, Mr. Alderman Newnham, after preſſing the moſt ſerious deliberation of the Houſe on it, moved that it might lie on the table---which was agreed to.

The order of the day was then called for, when

Gen. Conway roſe, and, previous to his going into the merits of his queſtion, deſired that the petitions of the cities of London and Briſtol might be read, which being complied with, he obſerved, he was very happy to find, in a queſtion which he intended to call the attention of the Houſe to, two ſuch reſpectable corporations as thoſe of London and Briſtol had in a manner anticipated his intentions relative to the American war; indeed ſo far as he could learn, the whole of the people were of the ſame opinion, which gave him a chearfulneſs in undertaking what he had every reaſon to think was looked upon ſo ſalutary to the general intereſts of the country.

He obſerved, that when laſt he had the honor of laying a ſimilar queſtion before the Houſe to that he intended moving this day, he was aware he could not repeat it literally according to Parliamentary form; he therefore modified it, but did not ſubſtantially alter it; and his reaſon for this was, becauſe he looked upon ſo ſmall a majority as one as a favourable omen that it would ſink into a minority then. With this view, and this hope, he would lay the queſtion before them to be adopted as an opinion of that Houſe, inſtead of addreſſing the King.

The queſtion thus modified, he flattered himſelf, would enſure its ſucceſs; a ſucceſs, he hoped, the Houſe would not think he wiſhed on the factious principle of one party guiding the better of another; but attribute it to the true motive, a love for the honor and intereſts of his country, which he would ſupport whilſt he had a head to think, a tongue to utter, and a hand to execute; he hoped therefore, that on that day all ideas of party might be loſt ſight of, and that unanimity might prevail, which not only might call back America to our friendſhip, but tell our enemies what they were to expect from the united efforts of a once great and opulent nation.

On the laſt night that he had the honor of troubling the Houſe on this buſineſs, he obſerved, that one or two gentlemen had delivered themſelves ſo far in favour of the motion, that they condemned the principles of the American war, and ſeemed to wiſh heartily for peace; and ſome of the public prints had diſtinguiſhed one of thoſe gentlemen (alluding to Mr. Rigby) to have ſpoken out in an open manly manner; yet after theſe declarations, both theſe gentlemen divided againſt the queſtion. This conduct, he ſaid, would have a good deal ſurpriſed him, did not he find it prevail in other inſtances; it being no uncommon thing to hear gentlemen in office, both in Coffee-houſes and other public places, declaim againſt the American war, and on queſtions of this nature before the Houſe regularly vote in favour of it. This was an obſervation not only peculiar to himſelf, but was confirmed to him by an officer the other day in a mixed company; who being a plain ſoldier, uſed uniformly to ſpeak his own mind upon general ſubjects, ſtarted this matter as an object of very great admiration. The honorable General hoped, however, that thoſe gentlemen would feel a ſimilar conviction with the great Apoſtle, who, from being one of the greateſt perſecutors of the faith, by a ſudden converſion became one of its moſt orthodox defenders.

It had been objected on Friday laſt, he ſaid, when his motion was under agitation, that it was obſcure and indiſtinct, and on that ground could not be embraced by adminiſtration and its friends. He aſſured the Houſe, he never meant to bring before them, either an obſcure or indiſtinct queſtion intentionally; it never being his wiſh to bring before them any thing futile, or which would miſlead them. But leſt his preſent motion might be combated on the ſame ground, he would ſpeak out, as clear as he was able, what he meant by it, and what his wiſh and purpoſe was by the propoſal of it---it was no more this: To put a ſtop to the troops in America acting in future OFFENSIVELY, and to take the firſt opportunity of making peace with that country; he likewiſe did not mean to ſay, that he would recall the troops that were garriſoned there, and totally abandon the country; he had no ſuch object; his wiſh, as he had ſaid before, being only not to carry on the war in America, under the idea of ſubduing it by force.

He was, however, aware, he ſaid, of the arguments that had been uſed againſt this opinion, which were, that by this reſolution it would be tying up the hands of our troops ſtationed in America from taking advantages of what opportunities, or the favourable chances of war might preſent. That this would put us in an aukward ſituation, giving our enemies every advantage of acting offenſively, whilſt we had no other alternative left us but to act merely on the defenſive. This he, no doubt, admitted might be ſpecious, but then it ſhould be conſidered, that our now taking up a defenſive line ariſes from the abſolute neceſſity of the caſe. We had tried all other methods ineffectually. We had attempted to detach, and to preſs forward into the interior parts of the country, but to no purpoſe; every plan of this kind concluded with defeat and diſhonour; we had now only to garriſon a few towns in the beſt manner we were able, and to try the methods of conciliation; giving the Americans this previous impreſſion, that we had already ceaſed to act any more againſt them in an hoſtile offenſive manner.

In doing this, the hon. General would not pledge himſelf for the ſucceſs of it; but to try it was ſurely the duty of Parliament: He had been informed the Americans were ripe for propoſals of accommodation; that they had in a great meaſure forgot the cruel and ſcandalous manner the war, in many inſtances, had been carried on againſt them; the burnings, ravages, rapes and cruelties which had been committed; and looking towards an end of calamities, were inclined to ſketch out the heads of conciliation: In God's name then, ſaid the honorable General, let us try it; let not poſterity have it to ſay, we entailed miſery and deſtruction on them; and let us have it to ſay to our conſciences, that we have acquitted ourſelves like honeſt men, and faithful Repreſentatives of the people.

It had been likewiſe thrown out in the laſt debate, as another reaſon for not acceding to the motion then before the Houſe, that the nature of the war was changed, for that inſtead of an American war it was now become a French one, and that it became a duty upon us to conquer France in America. This idea he reprobated as the mere cant and jargon of adminiſtration, and to adopt it would be falling into the very ſnare France ſeemed to lay for us. He begged gentlemen would conſider how the French carried on the war in America to what we did---they never had more than 5 or 6000 men, the tranſportation of which, with their annual allowance, did not amount to above 50l. per man; whereas we had 76,000 men at leaſt in the pay of this country, which ſtood us upon an average at the rate of 100l. per man. He called the attention of the Houſe to this notorious difference in expence and numbers, which were ſo inferior on the ſide of France, that it enabled her to make her marine eſtabliſhment not only reſpectable, but, to the very confeſſion of ſome of thoſe high in the naval departments, ſuperior to the crown of Great-Britain.

The hohorable General then, in a very clear and recollected manner, ſpoke to all the principal arguments which had been urged againſt him on Friday laſt, and concluded with this motion, which was ſubſtantially as follows:

"That it is the opinion of this Houſe, not to proſecute the war on the continent of America any longer by force, but to avail themſelves of his Majeſty's late gracious declaration in favour of the colonies to bring about peace and tranquility."

Lord Althorpe (eldeſt ſon of Lord Spencer) ſeconded the General's motion, and preſſed it with great ardour to the Houſe, as the only alternative left them to do juſtice to their conſtituents, and reſtore the credit and dignity of the nation. He begged gentlemen on this head not to truſt to ſpeculations; they were often flattering, and often deluſive, particularly in the article of war---but to reſort to experience, the touchſtone of truth, and the ſure mark of government for prudent and deliberate men. That this experience, therefore, taught us, after ſeven years hard and repeated conflicts, that the war was impracticable. We had tried General after General, mode after mode, yet to no manner of purpoſe: It is true, we diſtreſſed the Americans, and made them acquainted with calamities; but theſe neither taught them ſubmiſſion, nor obtained for ourſelves the moſt diſtant proſpect of ſucceſs; we were on an equality in nothing with them but in thoſe calamities, with this difference againſt us, we were obliged to bear them under every degree of adverſity and diſgrace.

Sir Charles Bunbury ſpoke in favour of the motion, and, in the courſe of a long ſpeech, adverted to a variety of things, all of which he brought as ſo many proofs of the neceſſity we were under of putting an end to the American war. He reminded the Houſe of the number of times he had brought this ſubject on the tapis before them, and how often it was rejected through the prevalence of men whom he ſuppoſed had an intereſt in ſuch a rejection. From the part of adminiſtration, however, that ſtill looked to war, he believed he might exclude his noble relation (Lord North) he flattered himſelf with thinking he wiſhed for conciliation; he knew this at leaſt, that it was full time, for that the country was very nearly ruined; nor had he himſelf eſcaped from feeling the preſſure of ſo general a calamity.

After ſpeaking to a variety of points, all which he ſaid applied to the queſtion before the Houſe, he touched upon Lord North's declaration on Monday night laſt, relative to ſuppreſſing gambling in the lottery; this he commended as proper in that particular, but was free to confeſs he wiſhed the noble Lord had viſited Newmarket a little oftner than he did; he would there find, he ſaid, ſome good advice, both from ſpeculation, and the example of two noble Peers, formerly in office, who frequented that meeting---from the firſt noble Duke he would learn not to make a bad match---and from the noble Marquis, to pay forfeit when he had made a bad match; he applied this to the conduct the noble Lord in the blue ribband ſhould adopt in the preſent queſtion, which was, after ſupporting the American war, and finding it impracticable to relinquiſh it as a BAD MATCH. Before he ſat down, he called upon the members for the county of Lincoln in particular, to recollect how the continuance of the war affected the intereſts of their conſtituents, and that a LONG war was the principal reaſon of the great failure in the value of their LONG WOOL.

Sir Horace Mann ſpoke on the ſame ſide of the queſtion, and condemned the idea of procraſtinating the war on every principle of prudence, ſpeculation, or experience; he ſaid, he had not only marked the proceſs of the war, and ſatisfied himſelf about the impracticability of it, but had converſed with ſeveral Generals, all of whom coincided in opinion; he particularly mentioned the opinion of Lord Cornwallis, which was deciſive to him on the ſame ground. He did not mean, however, to ſay, that did the motion go to withdrawing the troops from America, and entirely abandoning that country, that he would agree to it; on the contrary, he ſhould give it his direct negative; but it meant no ſuch thing; it meant to do only that which prudence, and the neceſſity of the times, demanded; and they were bound both by the duty they owed their conſtituents, and the general intereſts of this country to give their conſent to it.

Capt. J. Luttrell attempted to ſpeak after Sir Horace Mann, but was ſcarcely on his legs half a minute, and had only uttered one ſentence, (which, as far as we could hear, led to a diſſent from the motion) when he was obliged through ſudden illneſs, to ſit down.

Alderman Newnham roſe next, and ſaid, after what had been ſo ably ſtated by the hon. General who opened the debate, and by other hon. members, he ſhould ſcarcely have ventured to detain the Houſe, could he let ſo important a queſtion paſs unnoticed. He ſhould only therefore ſay, that as far as he could judge from all ranks of people, they were ſtrenuouſly for abandoning the American war: that his conſtituents in particular (the citizens of London) were decided in that opinion, and had given on that day the moſt recent proof of it, by an unanimous vote to the petition which was preſented to the Houſe. To the petition of the city of London he begged the Houſe to conſider that Briſtol had added a ſimilar opinion, and that the greateſt reſpect ſhould be had to the ſenſe of two ſuch important corporations.

When a ſimilar motion to that before the Houſe had been agitated laſt Friday, it had been reported that he had deſerted his duty without waiting for a diviſion; but he took that opportunity to ſay, he had previouſly provided againſt his country loſing the benefit of his vote on that occaſion. Had he been guilty of ſuch a charge, he ſhould not expect to be forgiven by his conſtituents, and, what would be worſe, he ſhould never be able to forgive himſelf.

Here the cry of the queſtion ringing from all ſides of the minority bench, for the ſpace of about half a minute, and no reply on the part of adminiſtration, the gallery was ordered to be cleared, and the Speaker was preparing to put the queſtion; when up roſe

Lord North, who ſaid he was rather ſurpriſed to hear the cry of the queſtion ſo early in the debate; it did not uſually come from

that ſide of the Houſe, nor yet in ſo loud and general a manner; he however would treſpaſs on their patience a little longer, in order to lay before them his ſentiments on the motion. He ſaid, he was free to agree with the warmeſt of the hon. gentlemen who had ſpoken, in thinking that peace with America was a moſt deſirable thing; it was an object he ſincerely wiſhed for; but he apprehended the motion before them was not in all reſpects competent to produce ſo ſalutary a meaſure.

His Lordſhip lamented the miſeries and calamities of the preſent war, and the great preſſure it laid upon all ranks and deſcriptions of people; he ſaid he, and others of his Majeſty's Miniſters, ſhould be unfeeling and incompetent to their offices, could they look upon thoſe diſtreſſes without every attention to ſoften and relieve them; but he apprehended, as he ſaid before, the motion before the Houſe would not be found adequate to that purpoſe. Here he ſpoke more particularly to the queſtion, and aſked, admitting it was carried, what conſequences might be expected? We could not be ſure of making peace by it, as no certain line had been preſcribed by it; beſides, it would be giving Parliament a precedent to follow up this motion, with ſuch others they might think proper to adopt, as to confound the legiſlative with the executive powers. As to the power of Parliament interfering, he did not diſpute it, it was inherent in that great branch of legiſlation, and they have, as was obſerved by the hon. General, often in former reigns uſed this power---but then he begged leave to obſerve, that it was ever upon great, preſſing and trying occaſions they uſed it, and when they were fully competent in all points of knowledge to that advice; but here he would aſk gentlemen, did they collectively think themſelves competent on this occaſion? Did they conſider, how neceſſary it was to know the ſtate of private negociations and informations, the eventual ſtate that many political objects lay in, and the whole detail of political correſpondence, ſo neceſſary to guide the Miniſters of the Cabinet, but which the Houſe could not be, for many reaſons, informed of? Theſe, with a number of other reaſons, which his Lordſhip ſtated, weighed with him very much in not agreeing to the motion; becauſe it fell ſhort of that knowledge ſo abſolutely neceſſary to carry it into execution.

Another matter he would acquaint the Houſe of was, that perhaps the motion contained no other advice but that which was previouſly reſolved upon by the Cabinet. So far he thought he might ſafely acquaint them of, that the mode of the war was entirely changed---that no more troops were to be ſent to America, but to fill up the regiments there on duty; and that in other reſpects it was his wiſh, as he believed the general wiſhes of the other miniſters, to avail themſelves of every opportunity to make peace upon the beſt terms they could; and he was of opinion that peace, which would be made for the honor of this country, muſt be made through that medium.

In reſpect to what had been ſtated by the hon. General in the opening of the debate, that ſome gentlemen talked one language out of the Houſe, and voted in oppoſition to it in the Houſe; he for his part reprobated that kind of conduct, and if there were any who did ſo, they deſerved cenſure. For his part, his tongue and heart ſhould be uniform on this as well as upon all other ſubjects; it was a duty he owed himſelf to act ſo, and it was a duty his country demanded of him.

As to his general conduct, as one of the Miniſters of this country, he would ſubmit it to that Houſe; he owed much to it for their ſupport and countenance, and he ſhould at all times be free to acknowledge it; but if the majority of that Houſe felt any ſuſpicion of his conduct, that he did not do the beſt according to his abilities, for the good of his country, he no longer deſired their ſupport; and in that ſituation he would carry the ſeals to his Majeſty, and tell him, "Sire, I here return you the ſeals of office you have entruſted me with; I have ſerved you according to the beſt of my abilities, but thoſe abilites have been hitherto unſucceſsful, and are thought by the public not to be adequate to ſuch confidence."

This declaration he thought it his duty to make in ſuch a ſituation, and he could not help agreeing with his hon. friend (the Secretary for the American department) that in preference to bringing ſuch a motion before the Houſe, it would be more adviſeable to move for a removal of his Majeſty's miniſters, as the queſtion very clearly implied they were not competent to produce what was in the power of Parliament to do.

His Lordſhip begged the Houſe to conſider, that though he would negative this motion, he had moſt of the purpoſes of it highly in contemplation, and it ſhould be his earneſt deſire, and he was ſure it was the earneſt deſire of the cabinet, to accompliſh them as ſoon as an opportunity ſhould offer; but he hoped they would conſider, that great circumſpection and care were neceſſary to bring about this purpoſe; he ſuppoſed, for inſtance, that the motion was carried, and the Houſe had bound themſelves no longer to act on the offenſive war againſt America---what may be the language of France on that occaſion? Why, ſays his Lordſhip, they would naturally ſay, "now the government of England have ſo far done with you, that they will no longer carry on the war againſt you; they have made a declaration that they can no longer, conſiſtent with the exiſtence of their country, act on the offenſive. This, therefore, is no time for you to make peace, where you have nothing to fear---act with us a little longer with vigour, and we ſhall obtain for you a full reparation for all your wrongs." This, he ſaid, was natural to ſuppoſe would be the language of France on that occaſion, and the dilemma this country would be in during that period, and the conſequences which might happen, he left for the Houſe to reflect on.

His Lordſhip was above an hour and an half on his legs, and ſpoke with great feeling, and at times under viſible emotion. Before he ſat down, he hoped the Houſe would do nothing precipitately; for if in a little time Miniſters were found not to be truſted in the management of the war (after it had been ſo recently declared that the mode of it had been altered, and that peace was their object) the Houſe would then have it in their power to renew the ſubject matter of this queſtion, and take upon themſelves that executive part of legiſlation, which had been ſo improperly conducted by his Majeſty's Miniſters.

At about half an hour after one o'clock, the Attorney General moved the queſtion of adjournment, on which the Houſe divided,

Ayes, - - - -	215
Noes, - - - - -	234
Majority againſt the adjournment,	19

The Houſe then immediately reſumed the debate, when the Miniſtry finding ſo great a majority againſt them as *nineteen*, gave up the main queſtion without a diviſion; and at two o'clock the Houſe adjourned.

THURSDAY, *February* 28.

Soon after the Houſe met this day

The Attorney-General ſaid he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill *to enable his Majeſty to make peace with America*; he believed there would be little neceſſity of enforcing either the reaſons or the principles of the bill after what had happened the night before; he ſhould therefore hope the motion only required to be read, to meet with the approbation of the Houſe. The motion was accordingly read, and was as follows:

"That leave be given to bring in a bill to empower his Majeſty to make peace, or to conclude a truce with the revolted colonies of America."

Mr. T. Townſhend thought there was a neceſſity for the learned gentleman going into the principles of the bill then.

Sir G. Yonge objected to ſo important a matter being brought forward in ſo thin a Houſe, as in the framing of this bill, he conceived there muſt be many circumſtances attended to, which would require much advice and deliberation; ſuch as referring to former acts of Parliament, not only made ſince the beginning of the American war, but for conſiderable time before. He threw out this obſervation, he ſaid, not to object to the bill, but to the too precipitate manner it was brought in.

The Speaker ſaid, he believed the Parliamentary form would be to refer the motion firſt to a Committee of the whole Houſe. He was ſeconded by Sir Grey Cooper, who quoted a precedent in the Commiſſioners bill for offering terms of conciliation with America.

The Attorney General ſaid, he did not mean to preſs his motion then; if it was the ſenſe of the Houſe, he would withdraw it for the preſent, and bring it before a Committee to-morrow.

Mr. Fox ſaid, he hoped the late reſolution of the Houſe would be ſufficient grounds for either the preſent Miniſters, or thoſe who ſhould ſucceed them, to enter into a treaty with America without a ſpecific act of Parliament for that purpoſe; he hoped likewiſe, that a greater dependence might be placed on Miniſters after what happened the night before; that they would now act in a different manner, and have the real intereſts of their country more at heart. That for his part he wiſhed for a ſpeedy and ſubſtantial connection with America, which may be effected, or at leaſt put in train, without precipitately coming to this bill; not, however, that he ſhould object to it, if it was the ſenſe of the Houſe when it came before a Committee.

Mr. Rigby was for agreeing with the bill when it came before the Committee, and ſaid it was as idle to talk of the ſovereignty of this country over America at preſent, as it was to add the title of King of France to that of his Majeſty's other titles. He held other doctrines, he ſaid, at another time, and his principles were ſtill the ſame, but time and accident had altered the ſyſtem of things. He called on Mr. Fox to know what he meant by the words *ſubſtantial connections with America*.

Mr. Fox anſwered, by thoſe words he meant no act of ſovereignty to be exerciſed by this country over America, but ſuch ſubſtantial connections as ſhould derive from mutual intereſt, like that ſubſiſting between Portugal and this country.

Mr. Huſſey, Mr. Baker, Mr. Powis, and Sir Edward Aſtley joined in this converſation, when the motion was at length agreed to be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Lord Hinchinbrook acquainted the Houſe, that his Majeſty had been pleaſed to appoint to-morrow, (Friday) at two o'clock, to receive the humble addreſs of that Houſe, agreed to on Wedneſday laſt.

FRIDAY, *March* 1.

This day the Houſe met for the purpoſe of carrying up the addreſs to his Majeſty voted on Wedneſday laſt; when about half an hour after two, the proceſſion ſet forward, conſiſting of near two hundred coaches, preceded by the Speaker: On their return, the Houſe adjourned to Monday next.

LONDON, *March* 1.

It is ſaid paſſports are ſent over to Amſterdam, for Mr. John Adams, the only perſon in Europe veſted with power to negociate from the American Congreſs, and that he is expected in London next week, for the purpoſe of opening a treaty.

The following is ſaid to be the ſubſtance of a letter received yeſterday by the Lord Mayor from one of the Secretaries of State:

"*My Lord*, *St. James's, Feb.* 28, 1782.

"Having been informed of the probability of ſome riots and tumults this evening. I take the earlieſt opportunity of conveying this information to your Lordſhip, that you may take proper meaſures for ſecuring the public peace. I am, &c."

March 5. The troops which were draughted off laſt week from the three regiments of Guards, in order to be ſent to America, are ordered into the barracks.

By a letter from Vienna, dated the 7th of February, we learn the following very important information; That, on the morning of the 2d ult. at ten o'clock, war had been declared in that capital againſt the Turks, and that every thing was in motion. Theſe advices further add, that Ruſſia was expected to proclaim hoſtilities againſt the Ottomans ſoon after the arrival of a courier, who had ſet out in the afternoon of the 3d from Vienna to the Court of Peterſburgh.

Several ſingle ſhips have ſailed from Rochfort, Breſt, and Toulon, beſides the ſquadron under Guichen, the greateſt part of whoſe convoy is deſigned for North-America.

March 7. The following is reported to be the ſubſtance of the ten articles of capitulation on the ſurrender of the garriſon of Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, on the 5th of February, viz.

Art. 1. All acts of hoſtilities to ceaſe till the articles are agreed on, which ſhall be compleated in 48 hours. The Spaniſh Commander altered it to 12.---Agreed.

Art. 2. The garriſon ſhall have all the uſual honors of war due to a noble and ſpirited defence, and ſhall march out with their arms, colours flying, &c.---Agreed.

Art. 3. All the garriſon ſhall have their effects ſecured, to remove them or ſell them as they chooſe, and that all the debts of the garriſon to the iſlanders, now conſidered as ſubjects of Spain, be paid.---Agreed.

Art. 4. The garriſon ſhall be ſent, at the expence of the Catholic King, to the firſt port in England, by the moſt ſhort and ſpeedy conveyance; to be provided with proviſions during their ſtay on the iſland, and for the voyage from their own ſtores, or if in want of more, from thoſe of the Catholic King, and at his expence. *In the General's propoſal it was that the garriſon might be ſent to Gibraltar*, but the Duc de Crillon altered it.---Agreed.

Art. 5. A ſufficient number of tranſports ſhall be provided for carrying the General Officers, ſoldiers and their families, who ſhall proceed without delay when embarked. The General to be allowed to ſend notice to General Elliot, Governor of Gibraltar, of his ſurrender, &c.---Agreed.

The other five articles contain diſpoſitions for ſick and wounded, the inhabitants, and other cuſtomary matters.

Extract of a letter from Conſtantinople, dated January 20.

"The Porte are recruiting the army and navy with as much eagerneſs as if they were at the eve of a rupture; all ſtrangers are narrowly watched, and the merchants have received notice to be very circumſpect in the advices they ſend to their correſpondents concerning public affairs; the Grand Signior has been ſhut up in the Divan ſeveral days together; as we do not hear of any diſagreement with any of the ſurrounding powers, theſe matters are the more myſterious.

Yeſterday one of the faſteſt ſailing frigates was diſpatched after the Weſt India fleet, in order to apprize them of the report of St. Kitt's being taken by the French; as 20 ſail of the ſhips in the fleet were bound to that iſland.

A letter from Peterſburgh, mentions a report, that a fleet of men of war are ordered to be got ready to ſail for the Downs as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit; which, it is ſaid, according to treaty, are to be employed in convoying trading ſhips from port to port, under Ruſſian colours, and to any part of the Weſt-Indies, to America, to Liſbon, and the Mediterranean, but not to the Eaſt-Indies.

March 9. The Emperor of Germany and Czarina of Ruſſia have agreed to a war upon the Turks, in order to drive them out of Europe, their troops are to conſiſt of 600,000 men in four diviſions. A new trade is expected to be opened by this channel when affairs are ſettled.---In a further debate upon the American war on the 4th of March General Conway, in order to elucidate and explain a part of his motion to Lord North, roſe again, and ſaid he would endeavour to explain his meaning, in order that an interpretation which he had no idea of when he penned his motion might not be put upon it. The very reverſe of the noble Lord's conſtruction was the meaning he intended to convey to the Houſe---his motion was not a motion for peace, but a motion for war. It did not recommend to Miniſters to ſeize the firſt opportunity of making peace with America that *might* offer, but it expreſly directed an immediate operation of war, by ordering that Miniſters ſhould *inſtantly* forego a proſecution of *offenſive* war with America, for the purpoſe of *reducing the revolted Colonies to obedience by force*. Men, the General ſaid, naturally expreſs their ideas in that way which their education made moſt familiar to them. Having been bred in the army, he had choſen a military idea to convey his meaning to the Houſe, and to a military man nothing could be a more clear, diſtinct and ſimple idea, than that of *offenſive war*. Without going into a long diſcuſſion of the nature of the ſeveral ſorts of wars, a war of poſts, &c. &c. that had been talked of by different gentlemen on a former day, he had expreſly uſed the term offenſive war, and as *offenſive* and *defenſive* war, were contraſted terms, extremely ſimple, he could not help wondering that any difficulty ſhould be made; at leaſt if there was, he thought he ought to have been helped to a more diſtinct term than that of *offenſive* war, by thoſe who affected not to underſtand it. The General ſaid, he recollected in the laſt war Prince Ferdinand had, previous to the commencement of a campaign, wrote home for inſtructions, whether it was the wiſh of the Miniſter that he ſhould make an *offenſive* or a *defenſive* war.---The General added ſome other arguments to prove that the terms he had adopted, were perfectly intelligible, that they certainly were not to give Miniſters any inſtructions to ſeize the firſt opportunity that *might* offer of making peace, but *immediately* to forego any further proſecution of *offenſive* war with America, *for the purpoſe of reducing America to obedience by force*.-----

March 12. Letters received over land from Bengal mention, that the Britiſh arms continue to advance in India. Theſe letters add, that Hyder Ally's nephew having thrown himſelf into a fortreſs with 6000 men, in order to cover his uncle's retreat, was obliged to ſurrender to the Britiſh army in the month of November, 1781, with all his cannon, baggage and military ſtores, together with a vaſt treaſure in money and jewels, his proviſions being entirely exhauſted.

The advices brought by the Glatton, Pigot, Mansfield, and Vanſittart, Eaſt-Indiamen, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday laſt, are as follows: On the 31ſt of July laſt, the above ſhips arrived at Bencoolen, the Governor of which ordered them immediately, with two of the Company's veſſels then lying there, viz. the Rejer and Elizabeth, with a detachment of the military, to go againſt Padang, a Dutch ſettlement to the northward, on the weſt coaſt of Sumatra, where they arrived on the 19th, and took poſſeſſion of it; and on the 12th of September ſailed from thence, and arrived at Bencoolen the 25th, after reducing all the Dutch ſettlements on the coaſt, viz. Padang, Pſaman, Pooll Serico, and Ayer Hadjah, without the Dutch making any oppoſition.

Amſterdam, March 2. In an Aſſembly extraordinary of the county of Zutphen, held at Nimeguen on the 23d ult. on the propoſal of Mr. Adams on the part of the Congreſs for a treaty of alliance and commerce with the Republic of Holland, Baron Robert-Caſpard-de Capellen de Marſh not only ſpoke in favour of that meaſure, but delivered a written *advice* to the following purport:

"Noble and Mighty Lords,

"The underwritten thinks, upon the beſt foundation, and without fear of being contradicted, that it is high time to pay a ſerious attention to the offer and invitation equally honorable and advantageous to this Republic, of entering into a treaty of mutual connection and amity with Thirteen Provinces of America, who have acquired freedom by the point of their ſword, and that conſequently the categorical anſwer requeſted by their Miniſter, Mr. Adams, ſhould become the object of your deliberation, that an immediate reſolution may be taken on our reſpective intereſts. He alſo is of opinion that there ſhould be no manner of heſitation in this reſpect, and that the *uncertain* conſequences of the mediation of Ruſſia ought not to interfere when there was a proſpect of a *certain* advantage for the Republic.---That any further delay to join with a nation already ſo powerful would be the cauſe of our countrymen loſing the opportunity of extending their commerce, and encreaſing their wealth.

"He alſo obſerves, that the prohibition made by the American States, of importing any of the Engliſh manufactured goods, by means of timely precautions, would give a new life to our own manufactures, which have for ſome time been in a very declining ſtate---that if the wiſh of the nation is not immediately complied with, its rulers would draw upon themſelves a general blame, as having ſpurned the benevolent offers of Providence; when on the contrary, the adopting of the propoſed meaſures would convince it that the ſaid rulers have their unfortunate country's intereſt at heart.

"The underwriter further declares, that he leaves the blame of that unpardonable neglect, in an inſtance ſo favourable to this Republic, entirely upon the heads of thoſe whom it concerns, proteſting againſt all the fatal conſequences which muſt infallibly enſue from a further delay of entering into the above ſalutary meaſures. And for this reaſon he deſires that this, his proteſt, may be entered in the journals.

(Signed) R. G. VANDERCAPELLEN."

The Baron was anſwered by Mynheer Jacob D'Engnizen, and the former's propoſals objected to, on the grounds that the motion was premature, as the Lords, the States of Holland, Weſt Friezland, and Zealand, the three principal trading provinces, had not yet thought proper to come to any reſolution on that head.

Upon putting the matter to the vote at the requeſt of the Baron Van Cappellen, he was left in the minority, and a copy delivered to him of his declaration.

GRENADA, *March* 28.

This morning arrived here a ſchooner from Martinico, which left it on the 19th of this month as well as another ſchooner and ſloop, which left it on the 23d inſtant.---By the two laſt we learn, that on the 19th the fleet which was ſo long expected appeared off, and on the 20th came to anchor in the Roads of St. Pierre and Fort Royal; this fleet conſiſted of 60 ſail (the greateſt whereof were loaded for the King) ſailed from Breſt on the 18th of February, under convoy of the Couronne of 80 guns, commanded by Mr. de Mithon; the Magnifique of 74 guns, commanded by Mr. de M'Carthy; the Dauphin Royal of 70 guns, commanded by Mr. de Serneville, two frigates and a ſloop of war; theſe are the ſame which on the 12th of December, by the winds and Admiral Kempenfelt, were diſperſed and obliged to return into Breſt, after having ſuffered ſome loſs. Great dangers awaited their arrival amongſt theſe iſlands; Admiral Rodney having received intelligence of their arrival, cruiſed with great patience in two diviſions, one of which was to windward of Martinico; but our fleet paſſed through the Channel betwixt Guadaloupe and Marigallante, though perceived by Admiral Rodney, who gave chace; but was not able to weather the Point of Martinico, called la Caravelle, at leaſt it is in this manner that this happy event is accounted for. On the departure of the veſſels which bring us this intelligence, the number of troops which are arrived was not known. It is added, that a number of tranſports deſtined for the Eaſt-Indies ſeparated from the fleet at a certain latitude, under the convoy of four ſail of the line; and it is likewiſe aſſerted, that a convoy with a conſiderable force, may be momently expected from Bourdeaux.

RICHMOND, *April* 27.

Accounts from the weſtward juſt arrived, mention, that they have received very alarming accounts in that quarter from the enemy at Detroit, who ſome time laſt fall collected the Chiefs from the different hoſtile tribes of Indians, and inſtructed them not to diſturb the back country, particularly Kentucky, till towards the ſpring, when they were to form ſmall parties for the purpoſe of taking priſoners, to learn what meaſures of defence the people were deſigning; they were as much as poſſible to avoid alarming the country till the ſpring, when the whole were to embody, reduce fort Nelſon, lay waſte the ſettlements, and at one blow, deſtroy the whole country. This information comes through various channels, and from the preparations at Detroit and the conduct of the Indians, the truth of it cannot be doubted.

We hear from Greenbriar, that the Indians have lately killed ſome of the inhabitants on New-River in that county. It ſeems to be their deſign to make a general ſtroke upon the back ſettlements, as they have lately done miſchief in various parts of that country, from the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt down to the more ſouthern ſettlements on the weſtern waters.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 8.

Laſt evening arrived here the privateer ſchooner Recovery, Capt. --------, of 8 ſix pounders, and 30 men, from New-York, prize to the privateer Holker, of this port. The Holker was returning from the Weſt-Indies, where ſhe has been cruiſing for ſome time paſt, when ſhe captured the above ſchooner. By the Prize-maſter of the ſchooner we have information of two actions in the Weſt-Indies between the French and Britiſh fleets (on the 9th and 12th ult.) to leeward of Guadaloupe. The fleets conſiſted of 35 ſail of the line each, and the French were convoying a large number of merchantmen to Hiſpaniola. On the 14th the Holker ſpoke a French cutter, who informed him that one French ſhip of the line had blown up in the action, that the Britiſh fleet were ſo diſabled as to be obliged to return into port, and that the French had proceeded on to Hiſpaniola with the whole of their convoy. He further informs, that he ſaw three or four Btitiſh ſhips of the line diſmaſted, towing into St. Lucia.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 4th, 1782.

WHEREAS a conſiderable number of the Pennſylvania volunteers, commonly called the Seven Months Men, who joined the federal army in the year 1780, and did not afterwards inliſt in the continental ſervice, remain ſtill unpaid:

Ordered, That the ſaid volunteers, who ſtill remain unpaid, do report themſelves to the Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants of the counties to which they reſpectively belong. That the Lieutenants tranſmit to the Paymaſters of the reſpective counties, a liſt of the perſons ſo reporting themſelves; and that the ſaid Paymaſters make out Pay-rolls of the ſums due, and tranſmit the ſame to this Council for further order herein.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

*** The Meeting of the PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, ſtands adjourned to Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, when the Members are requeſted to attend on ſpecial buſineſs, which ought not to be delayed: The place of meeting at Carpenter's-Hall, as uſual.

The following Articles are taken from late New-York Papers.

NEW-YORK, *April* 30.

Yeſterday morning was ſent in here by his Majeſty's ſhips Charleſtown and Grana, the former commanded by Rupert George, and the latter by Chriſtopher Forteſcue, Eſqrs. the rebel ſhip Philadelphia, of 12 guns, bound for L'Orient in France, with a cargo of flour, indigo and tobacco; the brig Navarre, of 10 guns, loaded with tobacco for Holland, and the brig Dandy, with flour for St. Kitts. The Bonetta ſloop of war was in company with the Charleſtown and Grana when they took theſe prizes out of 11 ſail, outward bound from Philadelphia, laſt Sunday morning, off the Capes of Delaware. Other three of his Majeſty's ſhips were left in purſuit of the remaining 8 rebel veſſels, all of which were captured, and, to the unſpeakable ſatisfaction of all who wiſh the annihilation of the rebel commerce, arrived here ſafe yeſterday afternoon.

May 1. By an account from London, ſent to Falmouth after the Mail arrived there, we are informed, that Mr. Laurens had declared to adminſtration, that he had juſt then received full powers to treat with government on terms of peace, on behalf of the revolted Britiſh colonies.

Extract of a letter dated London, March 6, 1782.

"A wonderful alteration has happened ſince I wrote laſt, and the nation ſeems at preſent in a ſtate of inſanity, but I think it will ſoon return to its ſenſes, notwithſtanding the preſent appearance of things. *I am confident the war in America will ſtill be purſued.* The terms propoſed for pacification can never be accepted, the rebels will not detach themſelves *from their allies*, therefore the preſent parliamentary and anti-miniſterial manœuvres are conſidered merely as a bait to catch ſome certain gudgeons. The Miniſter woud not have been left in a minority on the queſtion, had not one part of the Cabinet countenanced the meaſure in order to turn out Lord North, for both Mr. Rigby and the Lord Advocate Dundaſs ſpoke for the reſolution, though they voted againſt it; the Shelburne party are againſt the meaſure though they voted for it; in ſhort it was a concerted plan to drive out the Premier, in which intention I belive both parties will find themſelves diſappointed, and I ſhould not be ſurprized to hear that both the Bedford and Shelburne parties oppoſe the Truce Bill in the Houſe of Lords, and that the former will be admitted as part of the adminiſtration on their engaging to proſecute the war, or the latter come in on the ſame ground; a large body of troops are expected from Germany for America, and all the regiments upon your continent are to be compleated by draughts of effective ſoldiers from hence."

Extract of a letter from London, dated 11 *o'clock, P. M. 9th of March*, 1782.

"I haſtily ſnatch the opportunity of a few minutes to mention what you will hear and ſee more than enough of, the preſent embarraſſments of government, and to give you my opinion upon them. You will find that all parties in oppoſition have united their forces on the *popular* ground of the ruinous conſequences of the American war, and in two or three votes gained a majority againſt adminiſtration. The deſign of the leaders was in reality, notwithſtanding profeſſions and pretences, no more than to diſplace the preſent miniſters and get poſſeſſion of their offices, after which, 'tis more than probable, they would carry on the obnoxious war with more vigour than their predeceſſors.

"We generally thought that adminiſtration muſt give way;---but it ſeems they have no ſuch intention. It is aſſerted they are in expectation of ſomething that will fully ſupport them, perhaps in the way of *foreign treaty*, or from ſome other quarter; be this as it may, the event will be, that *the American war will not be given up*, that *American independence will not be conſented to, nor New-York evacuated.* This is certainly the determination of the preſent miniſters.

"On the whole, dark as our affairs have lately appeared, I ſee no ground for anxiety, but on the other hand, much reaſon ſtill to hope. I know more than I have time to explain, or am at liberty to ſay."

Extract of another letter, dated London, March 8.

"Be not too much alarmed at the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons on the American war. The votes paſſed, point at nothing on the face of them, and are indeed too nonſenſical and abſurd to be directory to any one meaſure. The ſole and ſecret deſign was to remove the preſent miniſtry. They are the deſperate and frantic effuſions of the oppoſition. You will ſee by the debates that Lord North has offered (if a majority will ſignify their deſire that he ſhould give up his ſtation) that he will reſign, yet the oppoſition has not ſtrength to accompliſh it. I will here copy Mr. Rigby's Speech."

Mr. Rigby ſaid, that although he had every reaſon for joining in the unanimity of the laſt motion, he had not one for his concurrence with the preſent. The former was explicit, the latter was dangerous and obſcure. He wiſhed for peace as much as any man, but he would not purchaſe it, or (to ſpeak more properly) ſtrive to purchaſe it at the expence of common ſenſe. Neither the reſolution for the original addreſs, nor yet the reſolution now ſought for, appeared to him in any meaſure conducive to the end profeſſedly deſigned. Many officers of as high rank, he would be bold to ſay, and as competent to decide upon the queſtion as any that the Hon. mover had alluded to, told *him* that they would be at a loſs to conduct themſelves, if an order of the purport of the reſolution, was directed to them in America. With regard to another point much dwelt upon by an Honourable gentleman (Mr. Fox) that the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, was anſwerable for the loſs of Minorca. He could ſee no more foundation for his reſponſibility for that loſs, than the loſs of one of our ſhips.--To the chance of war they muſt be equally aſcribed, unleſs the contrary could be PARTICULARLY proved. And as to the exultation of gentlemen in oppoſition on the momentary triumph of a majority, he would moderate them a little, by turning their eyes to the hiſtory of moſt oppoſitions in Parliament. There was a fever in the ſtate at times, that had ſome analogy to that diſorder in the human body, where the humour that ſhould in common courſe ſubmit, becomes in the inſtant of diſeaſe predominant, but ſubſides as the proper temperament of the patient aſſumes its native vigour. Mr. Rigby then inſtanced a great number of ſhort-lived majorities of oppoſition to their reſpective adminiſtrations, and concluded with repeating his diſſent from the gentlemen who eſpouſed the motion; confident, he ſaid, that a very little time would recover the houſe from the delirium that in this inſtance ſeemed to have unfortunately taken poſſeſſion of it.

"The above is truly deſcriptive of the ſtate of the Houſe of Commons, and will be a clue to lead you to what it is probable will be the conſequence of the confuſion. You will alſo obſerve that in all their proceedings and votes the oppoſition ſteer very clear of propoſing American independence as a term of the peace. They do not mean it, and if they were in adminiſtration they DARE NOT GIVE IT. Minorca is taken, our greateſt loſs is the troops, our trade in the Mediterranean is not worthy of our attention. St. Kitt's is gone. If Jamaica ſhould follow, the frantic city of London would come to their ſenſes."

Short extract of a letter from London, dated March 4, 1782.

"You may rely on it there is an alliance formed that will aſtoniſh the world, and make us a happy people."

LONDON.

March 2. Yeſterday the Members of the Houſe of Commons, attended by their Speaker, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's to preſent their addreſs, "moſt humbly repreſenting to his Majeſty, that the farther proſecution of offenſive war on the Continent of North-America, for the purpoſe of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force, will be the means of weakening the efforts of this country againſt the European enemies; that it muſt tend, under the preſent circumſtances, dangerouſly to increaſe the mutual enmity ſo fatal to the intereſt, both of Great-Britain and America; and by preventing an happy reconciliation with that country, fruſtrate the earneſt deſire moſt graciouſly expreſſed by your Majeſty, to reſtore the bleſſings of publick tranquility."

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious ANSWER to the ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS, delivered the 1ſt inſtant.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"There are no objects nearer to my heart than the eaſe, happineſs and proſperity of my people.

"You may be aſſured that, in purſuance of your advice, I ſhall take ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear to me to be moſt conducive to the reſtoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the revolted colonies, ſo eſſential to the proſperity of both; and that my efforts ſhall be directed in the moſt effectual manner againſt our European enemies, till ſuch peace can be obtained as ſhall conſiſt with the intereſts and permanent welfare of my kingdom."

The following are the reſolutions, verbatim, that followed his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of the Houſe of Commons.

"*Reſolved, nemine contradicente,*

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious anſwer to their addreſs, preſented to his Majeſty on Friday laſt, and for the aſſurances his Majeſty has been pleaſed to give of his intention, in purſuance of the advice of this Houſe, to take ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear moſt conducive to the reſtoration of harmony between Great-Britain and the revolted Colonies; and that his efforts ſhall be directed in the moſt effectual manner againſt our European enemies, until ſuch a peace can be obtained, as ſhall conſiſt with the permanent welfare and proſperity of his kingdom; this Houſe being convinced nothing can, in the preſent circumſtances of this country, ſo eſſentially promote thoſe great objects of his Majeſty's paternal care for his people, as the meaſures which his moſt faithful Commons have moſt humbly, but earneſtly recommended to his Majeſty."

The ſame being read, was ordered to be delivered to his Majeſty by the Privy Counſellors, members of that Houſe.

Reſolved,

"That, after the ſolemn declaration of the opinion of this Houſe, in their humble addreſs preſented to his Majeſty on Friday laſt, and his Majeſty's aſſurance of his gracious intention, in purſuance of their advice, to take ſuch meaſures as ſhall appear to his Majeſty to be moſt conducive to the reſtoration of harmony, between Great-Britain and the revolted Colonies, ſo eſſential to the proſperity of both; this Houſe will conſider as enemies to his Majeſty and this country, all thoſe who ſhall endeavour to fruſtrate his Majeſty's paternal care for the eaſe and happineſs of his people, by adviſing or by any means attempting the further proſecution of offenſive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpoſe of reducing the revolted Colonies to obedience by force."

RESOLUTIONS of the Houſe of Commons, copied from an Engliſh paper of the 6th of March.

Feb. 28. That after the long and fruitleſs continuance of the offenſive war in America, for the purpoſe of ſubduing the revolted Colonies by force, it is impracticable, in as much as it takes from our exertions ſome part of that ſtrength which ought to be employed againſt our European enemies, and is contrary to his Majeſty's inclinations, expreſſed in his ſpeech to both Houſes, in which he declared it to be his Royal wiſh to reſtore peace and tranquility.

March 5. That whoever ſhall hereafter be concerned in adviſing, or by any means attempting the further proſecution of offenſive war on the continent of North-America, for the purpoſe of ſubduing the revolted Colonies to obedience by force, are by this Houſe declared enemies of their country, and ſhall be conſidered and held as enemies of their country, and ought to be treated as ſuch.

March 6. That the Chairman do aſk leave of the Houſe to bring in a Bill for eſtabliſhing a peace or a truce with America; which was agreed to.

TO BE SOLD,

A MULATTO MAN, about 24 years of age, he is a good Coachman, is ſmart and active, a good houſe Servant, and would anſwer well for a Waiter to a ſingle Gentleman. Enquire of ANDREW and JAMES CALDWELL.

N. B. He is a good Taylor. *May* 6.

Fair-Haven, Eveſham townſhip, Burlington county, State of New-Jerſey, April 23, 1782.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN MEYERS, of the townſhip of Hanover, Burlington county, hath obtained of me the ſubſcriber, in a fraudulent manner, TWO NOTES, for Eight Pounds Five Shillings each, bearing date the 15th of this inſtant, one payable in three months after date, the other in ſix months: This is therefore to forewarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on them, as I am determined not to pay them for the above reaſon, unleſs compelled by law. ¶ JOSEPH WEVER.

INSTRUMENTS.

A FULL Sett of Amputating and Trepanning Inſtruments, in good Order, and compleat in one Caſe, TO BE SOLD. Enquire of the Printers.

Daniel Van Voorhis, *Goldſmith,*

INFORMS the Public, that he has removed from his late Dwelling-houſe in Market-ſtreet, to the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, ſix doors below the Coffee-houſe, where he continues to carry on his Buſineſs in all its Branches.

He flatters himſelf, from his cloſe attention, to give general Satisfaction to all who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom. ¶ *April* 22.

Will be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock,

A VALUABLE TRACT of 288 acres of patented LAND, ſituate in that well improved rich ſettlement of Conegocheague, in Cumberland county; the ſoil and ſituation render it capable of the higheſt improvements, either as a grain or ſtock farm. There are a number of mills and Churches of every kind and denomination adjoining the premiſes, and in the neighbourhood. There is an excellent waggon road from Baltimore, through the premiſes, to fort Pitt, and the conſtant trade carried on between theſe places conſtitutes it a general thorough-fare of buſineſs, and its ſituation is thereby rendered particularly advantageous for the buſineſs of either a ſtore or tavern, being 80 miles from Baltimore, 11 from Chamberſtown, and about 20 from Hagerſtown. One third of the conſideration may be paid in merchantable flour at the market price. An indiſputable title will be conveyed to the purchaſer, who will be ſhewn the deeds of right at the time and place of ſale. ¶

Darby, May 1, 1782.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 23d inſtant. on the Premiſes (agreeable to the laſt Will of ANN PASCHALL, deceaſed)

THE late Dwelling-houſe of Doctor JOHN PASCHALL, in the town of Darby, together with three Lots of Land thereunto belonging, with all the improvements thereon. The houſe is large and commodious, partly built of brick and part of frame, a good barn, ſtables, chair-houſe, work-ſhop, laboratory and other buildings, and all in tolerable repair. An indiſputable title will be made to the purchaſer, and the conditions made known at the time and place of ſale, by BNJAMIN PASCHALL, } Execut.
¶ HENRY PASCHALL, }

N. B. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock on ſaid day.

To be SOLD, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, on the 15th of May inſt. at 5 o'clock, P. M. (if not ſold by private contract before that time)

SEVERAL TENEMENTS in Pruan-ſtreet, at the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, conſiſting of a brick houſe, three ſtories high, with a bake-oven in a cellar, a kitchen, and a room on each floor.

A two ſtory FRAME HOUSE, with two rooms.

A LOT of GROUND not built upon. The whole containing 60 feet on Pruan ſtreet, and 20 feet on Fourth-ſtreet, free from any ground-rent. The title indiſputable, and the brick houſe inſured. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole of the above, or a part, may apply to CHARLES OSBURN, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, or to JAMES BROWN, on the premiſes. ¶

SIX POUNDS *Reward.*

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Union townſhip, Berks county, an Apprentice Lad, about 19 years of age, named BENJAMIN BENSON, about 6 feet high, ſlender built, browniſh hair; had on, when he went away, a pale blue coat, jacket and breeches, the breeches lined with tow linen, a new wool hat, new ſhoes, and thread ſtockings. It may be that he may paſs for a joiner as he is bound to that trade. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his ſaid maſter, or ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by ¶
DANIEL LIVERGOOD.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Wrightſtown, Bucks county, in the night of the firſt of this inſtant, a dark bay or brown MARE, four years old, fifteen hands high, ſhod before, well made, ſometimes carries her tail a little on the left ſide, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſcratch in her forehead, occaſioned by a hurt, the hair not having grown over the wound again, ſome white hairs one ſide of her back, occaſioned by a ſaddle gall. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Mare and Thief, and ſecures them, ſo as the owner may have her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for the mare only, paid by ¶ JOHN SMITH.

N. B. The ſame time was ſtolen near the ſame place, a ſaddle and bridle. *May* 2, 1782.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY, the 23d of April laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of New-Britain, county of Bucks, A Negroe Man, named CUFF, 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, ſpeaks a little through his noſe. Had on, when he went away, an old hat, a lightiſh coloured ſhort coat, half worn leather breeches, blue woollen ſtockings, one pair ditto of grey ribbed worſted, two ſhirts, one tow, the other flax and tow; what other clothes he may have is not recollected. Said Negroe may make ſpecious pretences of being free, and carry ſome ſort of certificate. He is very fond of gaming. Whoever takes up and ſecures him in any county goal within this State, or brings him to his maſter, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by GEORGE CUNGLE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take him off at their peril. ¶

EIGHT SPANISH DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, near Pottſgrove, on the night of the 30th of April laſt, a Black MARE, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, middling ſlim built, of a low carriage, a natural pacer, but will trot at times, her mane hangs to the off ſide, had a ſwitch tail when taken, one old ſhoe on, and the hair rubbed by the collar and geers, neither brand nor ear-mark. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

May 1, 1782. ¶ JACOB BECHTELL.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 16th inſtant, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable, in Sadſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a black HORSE, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, with a ſtar and hind feet white, blind of the off eye, natural trotter, a light ſwitch tail, with the hair rubbed off. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe and thief, ſo that the owner may get his horſe and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 22, 1782. ¶ JAMES NOBLE.

CAME, on the 28th day of April laſt, to a plantation, in Philadelphia county, A ſorrel bald faced MARE, ſuppoſed to be 5 or 6 years old, near 14 hands high. The owner, by applying to DAVID LLEWELLEYN, in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, may hear where ſhe may be had, paying charges and proving property, if ſhe makes not her eſcape before the above application be made. ‡ May 1, 1782.

To be SOLD,

By way of Public Vendue, on the 18th day of this inſtant (May) at Twelve o'Clock, at the houſe of William Kerlin, in the borough of Cheſter,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, about four miles from Cheſter, containing 230 acres: There is on ſaid plantation, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, large barn, ſtables and chair-houſe, a good ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring, near the door, about 15 acres of good watered meadow, and more may be readily made; there is likewiſe on ſaid farm, a good bearing orchard, of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſufficient quantity of well timbered land. Any perſon who is deſirous to view the premiſes, may apply to the ſubſcriber, at his mills, near ſaid farm.

¶ NICHOLAS FAIRLAMB.

To be LETT by the ſubſcriber,

And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION, containing 140 acres of good land, about 80 acres of it clear, whereof 10 acres is good meadow, in excellent order, with a good manſion-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, cow-houſes and granary, two good orchards. The above plantation joins the town of Newark, about ſix miles from Chriſtiana bridge, in the county of New-Caſtle, and in the State of Delaware, where there is a ready conveyance by water every day of the week; alſo a good ſaw-mill, on the ſhares, about one mile from the above plantation, on Chriſtiana creek, with ſaws and every other neceſſary for carrying on the buſineſs, and plenty of good timber adjoining the mill, to ſerve theſe many years to come.

Likewiſe, a PLANTATION, in Rye townſhip, Cumberland county, containing 300 acres, near 100 of which is clear, ſome good meadow made, and a great deal more may be made with little trouble, with a good ſquare log houſe, 22 feet wide by 18 feet deep, and other comfortable buildings; the land is exceeding good, and lies one mile from Mr. Huling's ferry, on Suſquehanna, at the mouth of Big Juniata: Alſo 320 acres of good LAND, near Buffaloe-Hill, about ſix miles above the mouth of the river Juniata, and lies two miles from the river. The ſubſcriber will build a good ſquare log houſe on the ſaid place for any ſober induſtrious perſon that inclines to go there to live. There is a very good market at Middleton for all produce, which is but 25 miles from the two laſt mentioned places. Any perſon inclined to rent any of the above deſcribed plantations, for terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the Dock, near the Draw-bridge, in Philadelphia. ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD.

To be DISPOSED of,

By the Overſeers of the Poor of the city of Philadelphia, &c. agreeable to an Act of General Aſſembly, paſſed in March laſt,

THE Servitude or Times adequate to the expence of Two young WOMEN, who have been a charge to the public. They are hearty, ſtout and ſtrong, fit for town, but more particular for country buſineſs. April 29, 1782.

A ROBBERY.

ON the night of the 22d inſtant, the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Baſkenridge, Sommerſet county, was attacked and forcibly entered by ſix or more armed villains, who robbed from thence the following articles, viz. A black taffety gown, a black paduaſoy ditto, a green damaſk ditto, a black mode apron, and a black Barcelona handkerchief, a number of thread and cotton ſtockings, twelve new ruffled ſhirts, marked I M, four pair white ſilk ſtockings, ſome ſtocks, marked I M, two pair white corded breeches, one new ſtriped ſilk Damaſcus jacket, a garnet coloured jacket and breeches with gilt buttons, a large ſilver tankard, marked on the lower part of the handle A G R, one large ſilver ſoup ſpoon, five table ditto, marked I S M, with a lion rampant engraven on the handles, nine tea ſpoons, marked I M, a ſilver cream-pot (uncertain whether marked or not) one pair large ſquare ſilver buckles, one pair round ſilver ditto, one pair paſte ditto, two pair ſquare plated ditto, a china ſnuff-box, the ſhape of a pine-apple, in which was two or three gold rings, a gold locket with a cypher, the letters forgot, a gold watch caſed, the maker's name John Green, London, the No. not certain, but if remembered right is No. 5092, one pair ſilver plated candleſticks, a pair ſilver tea-tongs carved, a pair ſilver mounted horſeman's piſtols, with ſcrew barrels, a red Morocco leather pocket-book, with a ſilver claſp, containing a number of papers and Loan-Office certificates, which draw intereſt on France, to the amount of 2600 dollars, the numbers at preſent not remembered, alſo a new beaver hat. The moſt active villain was of a middle ſize, five feet ſeven or eight inches high; the ſecond a tall perſon, black eyes, black hair and a pale complexion, had on a brown great coat; a third had on a blue coat with red lapells. Whoever will diſcover the goods ſo that they may be returned to the proprietor, ſhall receive the REWARD of THIRTY POUNDS SPECIE, and ſo in proportion for any part of them, paid by

† JOHN MORTON.

Baſkenridge, New-Jerſey, April 23, 1782.

RUN away, on the 24th Inſtant, from

the ſubſcriber, Printer, in Chatham, an apprentice boy, named SHELLY ARNETT, about five feet ſix inches high, almoſt 19 years of age, of a ruddy complexion, dark brown hair, which he wears tied, though it is but ſhort: Had on, when he went away, an almoſt new caſtor hat, a light-coloured Bath coating coat, lappelled, with yellow waſhed buttons, corduroy jacket and breeches, but as he took with him a variety of other clothes, it is likely he will change them. As it is known he is gone to Philadelphia, with a view to go to ſea, all maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him off, and printers from employing him. A reward of EIGHT DOLLARS will be given to any perſon who will ſecure him in goal. SHEPARD KOLLOCK.

N. B. Mr. Kollock will be obliged to the different printers in Philadelphia to inſert the above advertiſement in their Newspapers. Chatham, April 26, 1782.

TANNED LEATHER, unfiniſhed,

the ſubſcriber wants to purchaſe, ſuch as ſoal, harneſs and upper leather, horſe hides, kips, calf and other ſkins of all kinds. Any perſon having ſuch to ſell, will pleaſe to apply to WILLIAM PERKINS, in Fifth-ſtreet, three doors above Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

Said Perkins has for ſale a good new CHAISE. ¶ 3m.

Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 24, 1782.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward.

WAS LOST, or otherwiſe taken by miſtake, from the houſe of the ſubſcriber, TWO BONDS and ONE NOTE; the whole amounting to upwards of £600. Whoever has the above Bonds or Note, and will bring them to me, or give information where they may be had, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, paid by ¶ JOHN TONKINS.

An entire NEW WORK.

Now ſelling at BELL's book-ſtore, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia [*Price One Dollar.*]

THE REAL and GENUINE

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

A COMEDY, acted, with burſts of APPLAUSE, at the Theatres in London and Dublin.

Written by RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDEN, Eſq;

Hold the Mirror up to Nature, and ſhew Vice its own Image.

LIKEWISE,

Another entire new work, now ſelling at BELL's book-ſtore, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

[*Price One Dollar.*]

The REVOLUTION *of* AMERICA,

By the ABBE RAYNAL.

Author of the philoſophical and political hiſtory of the eſtabliſhments and commerce of the Europeans in both the Indies.

ALSO,

Variety of curious and uſeful BOOKS, in hiſtory, divinity, voyages, travels, plays, novels and entertainment, with Latin and Greek claſſics, &c. &c. ¶ 6 w.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, about the middle of December laſt, A Negroe Man, named BACCHUS, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, is blind of one eye, born in Guiney, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh; he ſtoops in his ſhoulders, and walks badly. Had on when he went away, a grey cloth coat, old buckſkin breeches, white yarn ſtockings, and braſs buckles in his ſhoes; took with him, a knapſack full of different ſorts of cloathing, which it is likely he may have parted with; alſo took with him a flail, and has attempted to paſs for a freeman. Whoever ſecures the ſaid fellow, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM THOMPSON, living at the Half-way Houſe, Chatham diſtrict, in Cheſter county. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 12th day of this inſtant, a ſmall black HORSE, with a ſtar in his face, and two white feet; alſo a ſmall bay MARE, branded I P on the near buttock. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

April 22, 1782. † DANIEL SLAYMAKER.

CAME to the plantation of William Winters, living in Amity townſhip, Berks county, on the 15th of July, 1781, A brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, and a COLT of one year old. The owner or owners are deſired to come and prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM WINTERS.

Southwark AUCTION.

To-MORROW, will be SOLD by AUCTION,

A large Aſſortment of Merchandize,

as uſual; alſo HOUSHOLD FURNITURE and WEARING APPAREL, &c. &c. ¶ tbc 3 mo.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.

N. B. Hand-bills will be diſcontinued for the future, except on particular occaſions.

Philadelphia, April 13, 1782.

WILLIAM WESTBAY,

TAYLOR, FROM BALTIMORE,

HAVING taken a houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, intends to proſecute his Buſineſs in the neateſt Manner, and after the neweſt Taſte.---Thoſe Gentlemen, who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved to their ſatisfaction. ¶

Waterford, April 9, 1782.

WHEREAS my wife SARAH CHESTER hath for ſome time paſt behaved in ſuch a manner as to make me very unhappy, and hath finally abſconded from my bed and board. I do hereby forewarn all perſons not to truſt her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. ¶ JOHN CHESTER.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Office for the probate of Wills, granting Letters of Adminiſtration, and Recording of Deeds in and for the county of Cheſter, will be opened by the ſubſcriber on the 26th inſt. at the houſe now occupied by George Graham, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, on the main road from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, and diſtant 35 miles from the laſt mentioned place; where due attendance and application to the duties of the Office will be given by

JOHN BEATON.

N. B. Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Bonds, Leaſes, Letters of Attorney, Apprentices and Servants Indentures, and other inſtruments of writing will (upon application) be carefully and accurately drawn, at ſaid Office, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

April 20, 1782. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT, ſituate on the weſt ſide of the main ſtreet in Germantown, an airy, high ſituation, commanding an agreeable proſpect of the adjacent country. The houſe is 45 feet front, and 40 feet deep, 2 ſtories high, 4 rooms on a floor, all finiſhed in the moſt elegant manner; there are alſo ſuitable back buildings, all in good order, and a pump of excellent water in the yard. The lot contains about two acres, on which is an orchard of the beſt grafted fruit of various kinds, and a large garden paled in. Any perſon incliaing to purchaſe may be informed of the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia. DAVID DESHLER.

Philadelphia, April 19, 1782.

THIRTY SILVER DOLLARS *Reward.*

STOLEN in the night of the 17th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in London-grove townſhip, Cheſter county, a likely well made BLACK STALLION, about 15 hands and an inch high, four years old this ſeaſon; has a blaze in his face, a natural trotter, carries his head and tail well when rode, has lately been ſhod before, and his tail is cut ſomewhat ſhort. Whoever ſecures the ſaid HORSE, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS Reward; and for the THIEF, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable charges from

¶ LEWIS PUSEY, or } in Pennſborough.
ISAAC TAYLOR, }

CAME to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Cumberland county, Letterkenney townſhip, near Clarke's tavern, on the 6th of October laſt, a roan HORSE, 7 years old, branded on the near butttock N. D. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

† ROBERT M'CONELL.

Will COVER this ſeaſon at the Subſcriber's, near Hartford town, Hartford county, Maryland,

THE noted Horſe ROCHESTER, at the moderate price of FIVE POUNDS SPECIE, or Sixteen Buſhels of Wheat, if paid by the firſt of October next, upon failure, one buſhel more for every month the payment is delayed. Rocheſter is a fine bright bay, full 15 hands high, and as to blood, figure and ſpeed is equal to any horſe on the Continent. He has run the four miles in ſeven minutes and twenty-five ſeconds, which is, I believe, leſs time than it has been performed in at any place in the United States. Paſture will be provided for mares that come a diſtance, but will not be accountable for any. † *April* 12. JOHN PATTERSON.

EIGHT Hard DOLLARS Reward.

WAS LOST, on the road between Briſtol and Trenton-ferry, on the 17th inſtant, a LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing two Certificates, dated the 17th or 18th day of Auguſt, 1780, ſigned by John Thomſon Eſq; W. M. of Bucks county; alſo containing a number of papers of great value to the owner, and about four pounds State money. Any perſon delivering the papers and certificates ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and no queſtions aſked. JOHN MILNOR.

April 21, 1782. ¶

A ROBBERY.

ON the 12th inſtant, about 11 o'clock at night, the houſe of Iſaac Smith, Eſq; in Hopewell, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, was entered by a number of armed men, who robbed him of goods and money to a conſiderable amount, and the ſubſcriber being there at the time, they robbed him of what money he had with him (about ſix hard dollars) and a Silver Watch, with an enamelled face, made in London, he thinks the maker's name is Lynch; the works run on a diamond and are remarkably good; the ſilver of the button by which the caſe is opened, is partly wore off, ſo as to ſhew red ſealing-wax or ſomething like it, with which the button has been filled. There was a ſilver ſeal to the watch, with the letters E. P. in a cypher engraved thereon. Whoever delivers ſaid watch to the ſubſcriber, in Philadelphia, ſhall have EIGHT hard DOLLARS reward.

¶ EDWARD PENINGTON.

N. B. Any perſon to whom ſaid watch may be offered for ſale, or to be repaired, is requeſted to ſtop it, and give notice to the ſubſcriber. *April* 19, 1782.

ALL Perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late Mr JAMES BREMNER, deceaſed; are deſired to produce their accounts to the ſubſcriber. And thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to pay the ſame to EDMUND PHYSICK, Adminiſtrator.

Philadelphia, April 12, 1782. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in New-Providence, Philadelphia county, ſome time laſt fall, A HORSE COLT, ſuppoſed to be about half a year old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, and take him away. CONRAD STEM.

April 24, 1782. ¶

VAN VLECK & BARTON

HAVE juſt opened A STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, three doors above Lætitia-court; where they have to diſpoſe of by wholeſale, on reaſonable terms, a freſh aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

GOODS will be received for SALE on COMMISSION. †

Philadelphia county, April 3, 1782.

Notice is hereby given,

To the enrolled MILITIA of the county of Philadelphia, that the following days are appointed by the militia law as days of exerciſe, viz.

IN Companies, the two laſt Mondays in the month of April, and the two firſt Mondays in the month of May; and ſhall begin their muſtering in battalion in the following manner to wit, the firſt battalion ſhall meet in battalion on the third Monday of the ſaid month, the ſecond battalion on the Tueſday following, the third battalion on the Wedneſday, and ſo on, according to the rank of battalions in the aforeſaid manner, muſtering each day in the week, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) until the whole number of battalions belonging to ſaid county ſhall have muſtered in this manner; and in companies the two firſt Mondays in the month of October, and the two firſt Mondays in the month of November; and the firſt battalion in battalion on the third Monday in the month of November, the ſecond battalion on the Tueſday following, the third battalion on the Wedneſday, and in this manner, until the whole number of battalions belonging to the ſaid county, according to their ranks ſeverally, ſhall have muſtered on any day it may happen, (except on Saturday and Sunday as before excepted) and on each of the ſaid days every militia man ſo enrolled ſhall duly attend, with his arms and accoutrements in good order. The troop of light-horſe will alſo take notice, they are to meet Colonel Correy's battalion, on Monday the 27th of May; the place of rendezvous will be at the late dwelling of Colonel Archibald Thomſon, deceaſed, in Norrington Townſhip. It is expected the troop will attend at eleven o'clock in the morning, properly equipt and accoutered.

The fines for non-attendance are as follows; that if any commiſſioned officer ſhall neglect or refuſe to attend on any of the days appointed for exerciſe in companies as aforeſaid, (unleſs prevented by ſickneſs or ſome other unavoidable accident,) ſuch commiſſioned officer ſhall forfeit and pay the price of three days labour: and any non-commiſſioned officer or private, and all enrolled perſons, ſo refuſing or neglecting, (except as before excepted) ſhall forfeit and pay the price of one and a half day's labour; and on a battalion day, a field-officer ſhall forfeit and pay the price of ſix days labour, and a commiſſioned officer under that rank the price of four days labour, and a non-commiſſioned officer or private, and all enrolled perſons refuſing to meet and exerciſe, the price of two days labour, (excepting as before excepted.

WILLIAM COATS, lieutenant of Philadelphia county.

Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 9, 1782.

The famous horſe FEARNOUGHT,

Riſing four years old this graſs,

TO COVER this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's, at Three Pounds per mare, or the value thereof in grain, to be delivered by the firſt of Auguſt next, at the market price.

Fearnought is a dark brown, upwards of 15 hands high, full of ſpirit, moves remarkably well and eaſy for the rider, proportionably ſhade for beauty, ſtrength and activity as any one of his age and blood without exception. He was got by the noted full bred horſe King Herod, whoſe ſire was the renowned Old Fearnought, his dam was got by Apollo, whoſe ſire was alſo Old Fearnought, his grand dam was got by the celebrated Jolly Rodger, which was an imported horſe, well known in Virginia for his ſpeed, &c. JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

N. B. Paſture provided at a moderate price for mares, and good care taken, but not to be accountable for accidents. ¶

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